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(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

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Hongkong, China and Manila.

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Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free expression of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than 3 o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed that a Hongkong gentleman named Ho has obtained from the Viceroy of Liang Kuang permission to open a galena mine in Kiangchow, Island of Hainan.

In a Music Store—Claribel—I'd like a copy of the "Stolen Rope." Assistant—I don't know of any such song. Claribel—Why it goes—tum, tum, tum (humming the air). Assistant—Oh, You mean "The Lost Chord." Claribel—Oh, yes, that's it.

ON Saturday last two Chinese coolies employed on the Racecourse thought that a bath in the ornamental lake in the centre of the Happy Valley would be a capital refresher during the burning heat. And they both went in—but only one came out alive. The body of the other unfortunate was recovered on Sunday.

THE recent inaccurate announcement of the serious illness of Adeline Patti has been coupled with a variegated list of ages assigned to her, ranging from thirty-seven to fifty-two years. Patti was born in Madrid in February, 1843, and is, therefore, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

We note that extensive reclamations are actively proceeding on the foreshore in front of the old Glass Works in Belcher's Bay. A large number of junks are constantly employed, and there is every indication that before long a fine market will be available in a district that has, hitherto, been most strangely neglected.

A TELEGRAM in the *Rangoon Times* informs us that Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun has been sent to Beloochistan as executive engineer, third grade. This is a "come-down" with a vengeance for Her Majesty's Commissioner in Burmah—the once well known "War Special" in the Far East of the London Times. Poor Colquhoun! he was a decent sort of chap, although a poor specimen of a war correspondent and a nonentity in journalism.

THE most popular song in England just now is monopolized by the London idol, Miss Vesta Tilley, and is entitled "Bachelors." Miss Tilley is a drawing favorite, both for herself and her manager. For one she draws all the dudes of the metropolis to spend their money in the hall, and for herself she draws \$100 to \$250 per week.

The song runs as follows:—
"I want a girl of flesh, not stone,
(Chorus—So do I!)
Whose heart will beat for me alone;
(Chorus—Oh, what joy!)
A tender, pure, impulsive maid;
(Chorus—Hard to find!)
A confiding, warm, true comrade;
(Chorus—Brave and kind!)
A Jin Bull's daughter like her dad.
(Chorus—Good and true!)
Until I find me I shall search England through.
(Chorus—And I'll not go away to Yankee land.)
To seek out there a lady's heart and hand!
An English girl, if I win her love you can,
Is good enough for any Englishman."

Another chorus to this song touches rather heavily upon the matrimonial combination of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice:—

"Hail! I been born a handsome German Prince
I might have been a son-in-law long since.
The royal maid of thirty-six I'd spile,
By doing it for half Prince Henry's price."

A PROCLAMATION, which is of interest and importance to shippers in general, was issued by the Viceroy of Liang Kuang, on the 24th inst. By its provisions, rice, which hitherto by Chinese law has been a prohibited article of export, under very heavy penalties, has been declared a free commodity of trade. The Customs are therefore allowed, from this date, to pass any rice that may be for export, up to the amount per year, of five hundred thousand *shih*, equivalent to about 37,000 tons. But as this export will naturally drain the country of the staple food, a duty of one mace, or fourteen cents per seventy five pounds weight, will be collected by the Customs, which duty it is estimated, will aggregate to about Taels 40,000 per year. This amount is to be devoted entirely to the purchase of rice from Annam and Siam, to be stored in two granaries, which will be immediately built at Canton, as a safe guard against famine. These granaries are always to contain, at one time, ten thousand *shih*, about three hundred and seventy tons, of imported rice. The balance of the money that may accrue from a surplus, is to be devoted to the work of improving the condition of Canton city, and the province of Kuangtung. On no pretext, whatever, is this money to be diverted from the original channel. But as Canton is a city particularly susceptible to damp, the rice stored in these granaries is to be sold, as new rice is brought in, and the money from this, is also to go to the general fund.

THIS afternoon P. S. Robertson, with a body of Sikhs, returned from Canton with two Chinese men in his charge. They were arrested some time ago, by Chinese officials, in a house at Sam-shui-po, and their release by the Yamen at Canton was demanded by the Hongkong Government. The men, it was admitted, had been concerned in a robbery at Kowloon City, and after being arrested they were tried at that place and remitted to Canton. The Chinese authorities, we understand, intend to claim their rendition. The incident reminds us of a little affair which occurred on the other side of the Harbor a good few years ago now, only the circumstances were reversed. One evening, a well known police inspector, now honorably pensioned, had a Chinese prisoner in his charge on suspicion of being wanted for murder. He was duly entered on the charge sheet, and locked up, but the old Tsim-tai-toi station of day those was slightly less secure than the present costly pile, and the man escaped. The Inspector was in despair, and sent out his men to inquire everywhere. During the night word came that the man had taken refuge in a house in Kowloon City, where, of course, he was out of British jurisdiction. But the Inspector's position was at stake, and he decided on a bold stroke. Dressing up as a coolie, he went, with two detectives, to Kowloon City, knocked up the mandarin, with whom he was on friendly terms, and applied for the rendition of his prisoner. The mandarin was sorry, but he couldn't do that. Still, he wouldn't make too strict inquiries if the man was missing next morning. The Inspector took the hint, went off to the ex-prisoner's hiding place, burst in, jabbed a revolver half down the fellow's throat, and before the latter could say "knife" he was being rushed over the boundary line, and into British territory once more. He didn't escape again.

THE Hongkong Hotel Company held its half-yearly meeting this afternoon. Owing to the mandarin in reduced circumstances who carried the type, falling over the office stag, and "queering" the report we shall have to publish it to-morrow.

THUS a London telegram of August 18th:—The squadrons taking part in the naval manoeuvres have assembled at their several rendezvous. The ships under Vice-Admiral Pairs' command, which form the attacking force, are at the Irish ports, and those under Vice-Admiral Tryon, forming the defending force, are at the British ports; the declaration of war will be made to-night, when operations will begin.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March—"The Veteran".....Riviera.
Lancer—"Variety".....D'Egville.
Polka—"Dance Music".....Milester.
Polo—"Polo".....Bucknell.
Quadrille—"Pantomime".....Booth.
Galep—"Womankind".....Faint.

QUEER MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

As our report last night stated, Mrs. Pauline Franco, who had been arrested on a telegram from Australia two days before, was yesterday remanded on trial until Monday next, by Mr. Woodhouse. Later last evening, Mr. Webber, the prisoner's advocate, received an intimation that his Worship, having considered the arguments advanced on her behalf, had decided to announce his decision at nine o'clock this morning. About 9.30 a.m., therefore, the parties attended, and Mr. Woodhouse then proceeded to say that he had given full consideration to Mr. Webber's objections to the remand, and had come to the conclusion that, as the telegram on which the arrest was made evidently referred to a man, and nobody was prepared to assert that prisoner belonged to the bawler sex, he had no alternative but to discharge her. Mrs. Franco, who is a somewhat *patte de lady*, dressed in a wing costume something between a silk wrapper, and a knight Templar's gown, then left the Court with Mr. Webber, but when in the charge room Inspector Stanton produced another warrant for her arrest, granted on the information of General Gordon, and signed by Mr. Woodhouse. She was therefore compelled to return to the Court, where Mr. Webber again protested against the procedure. In support of his protest he called

Major-General Gordon, Acting Capt. Superintendent of Police. He said, in answer to questions:—It is occasionally the custom of the Captain Superintendent of Police to swear informations. I have done so before since holding the acting appointment—more than once, I think. I have not done so because subordinates have failed to obtain warrants; I left it to them when it was convenient. I know that a subordinate signed the first information in this case (the second arrest) but I am not aware that it "came to grief." The information I signed, I made it in morning. I cannot say at what time, but I fancy it was about nine o'clock.

Mr. Webber—So you laid that information before the fugitive was discharged, at 9.30 this morning?
Witness—I don't know when she was discharged. I swore it before Mr. Woodhouse, in open Court. I don't know whether the fugitive was present or not—upon my word I don't recollect. I know it was after breakfast, I gave no instructions to have an information made out—I had it made out myself. I had a conversation with the clerk to the Magistrate (Mr. Arthur) yesterday; I do not remember at what time, but I believe it was before four. I spoke to Mr. Woodhouse, also, but not about this. I did not discuss this case. All the reference to it was the swearing of this information. I had a conversation with Mr. Arthur yesterday, as I said.

Mr. Webber—And who suggested that you should make this information?

Witness—Am I bound to answer the question?

Mr. Woodhouse—Please to answer all questions put to you.
Witness—I did not see the information until this morning. I did not know when I swore that information on which the warrant was granted, that it was before she had been discharged. I only heard it in a casual way, five minutes ago, that she had been discharged. When I laid the information, I presumed that she was undergoing investigation on the previous warrant. The information says that a person going away from Melbourne with over £20, the property of creditors, is liable to three years' imprisonment, under the Insolvency Act of Victoria. I do not know that of my own knowledge. I did not think the first telegram I received was insufficient to apply for a warrant on. If the constable said so yesterday, he was mistaken. I do not now think the information in the first telegram was sufficient. I did at the time. I altered my opinion in consequence of the Magistrate refusing to grant a warrant. The magistrate was Mr. Woodhouse.
Mr. Woodhouse—No, you are clearly mistaken—that is not the case. Refresh your memory.
Witness—It was the other magistrate—Mr. Pollock—that I went to.
Mr. Webber—But he was not sitting—he left before this.

Witness—I cannot say for certain. I sent an Inspector to apply for the warrant, and he came back and said it was not sufficient. Then I asked the Colonial Secretary to send a request for more information, and a second telegram was received.
Mr. Webber—On the face of it, does that telegram refer to the prisoner?

Witness (after reading the telegram)—No, as far as I can say it does not.

Mr. Webber—And yet you thought it sufficient grounds for obtaining a warrant.

Witness—I had other information and instructions; I had a letter from the Colonial Secretary, enclosing the second telegram. I do not know of my own knowledge what offence is alleged against the prisoner.

Mr. Webber—Well, I say that that information is entirely insufficient—that there is no legal evidence whatever. There is no reasonable or probable presumption that the fugitive has committed any offence against any law whatever.

Mr. Woodhouse—I will note your argument.

Mr. Webber—My objection is that the information is irregular and informal, having been made when the fugitive was in *custodia legis*. On the same ground the warrant is illegal. I say that

the information was concocted, arranged, and maliciously made through the instrumentality of the chief clerk, when the Captain Superintendent knew that the fugitive was in the hands of the law, and that it was not made in the interests of justice. The information does not disclose any legal evidence of the fugitive's guilt, and the warrant was granted on insufficient grounds. I therefore ask for the fugitive's discharge.

Mr. Woodhouse—Have you any cases you want to refer me to?

Mr. Webber—No, I reserve my cases for another Court. But I will point out to your Worship, that it must be within your own knowledge that the information was sworn by Major-General Gordon before you discharged the fugitive this morning. There is one case I would like to refer your Worship to—that of Lemm. You will remember that the Acting Chief Justice, in deciding the application in that case, said that the fugitive would be discharged because of the insufficiency of the information. Now in this case, the information is exactly the same as regards the procedure, but it is not so strong as in the case I refer to. In that case a felony was alleged to have been committed, and if the prisoner had been the right man, your Worship would undoubtedly have been right in detaining him. But here Major-General Gordon, who swore the information by which your Worship is guided, actually says that he does not know whether any offence has been committed or not. How on earth, then, can you detain anyone on evidence which he admits is insufficient? On the face of it, that warrant must be weak. There is no legal proof. On the very words of the witness she is entitled to be discharged.

Mr. Woodhouse—I don't see that the information says that it says that the information contained in the telegram says that—and the Captain Superintendent says he has "reason to believe."

Mr. Webber—That is not sufficient. Besides, what does he say in the witness box? He says he doesn't know of his own knowledge. If, as was alleged in Lemm's case, a man embezzles £2,000, we know it is a felony, but here you have no evidence to prove that any offence has been committed. What have we in Hongkong to do with the Insolvency Act of Australia? It is not even a misdemeanour which is alleged, and yet a warrant is granted on that pitiful information. If the Australian authorities want a fugitive, let them send proper information upon which a warrant can reasonably be issued.

Mr. Woodhouse—I over-ruled the objection, and the case will be proceeded with forthwith.

Mr. Webber—What does your Worship mean by that?

Mr. Woodhouse—I will proceed with the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Webber—Where is it?

Mr. Woodhouse—it will be taken in the usual course. I have heard the evidence adduced by you, and now I will take the evidence on the other side. None has been taken so far. You have stated certain preliminary objections why the case should not be heard, and I over-ruled them. Now we will proceed in the ordinary way.

Mr. Webber—Then I take it that if no evidence is forthcoming, you must discharge the prisoner.

Mr. Webber—What evidence can there be?

Mr. Woodhouse—I have heard the case as put forward by you, but I have not heard it in the ordinary way.

Inspector Stanton was then called. He stated:—At 10 a.m. to-day I arrested the prisoner by virtue of the warrant produced. I arrested her in the charge-room. I read over the charge—that of being a fugitive offender from the Colony of Victoria, and absconding with over £20, the property of her creditors, contrary to the Insolvency Statute of Victoria. I apply for a remand, for the production of the necessary witnesses. I don't see how they can get here in less than a month.

By Mr. Webber—I received the warrant about ten minutes to ten. It is not unusual to re-arrest prisoners in the charge-room—it is outside the precincts of the Gaol and Magistracy. I ask for a remand, because I presume the witnesses are coming. I cannot swear that they are coming of course, but I have every reason to suppose that they will. I simply requested the warrant. I believe that a telegram has been sent to Australia to say that the arrest has been made. I do not call myself the prosecutor; I am as far as the provisional warrant is concerned.

Major-General Gordon was then called by the court, and formally stated that he had had no further communication with the Australian Government. He had requested the Colonial Secretary to telegraph when he heard of the arrest.

Mr. Webber pointed out that all this was perfectly illegal—it was hearsay evidence, and referred to the previous warrant.

Witness, in answer to Mr. Webber, said that nothing whatever had been done under the second warrant except to arrest the prisoner. He assumed that the Victorian Government was sending on the warrant. He did not think the telegram was exceedingly vague.

By Mr. Woodhouse—I apply for a remand.

By Mr. Webber—The police are the prosecutors in this case; I prosecute by substitute, under my direction.

Mr. Webber—Every evil has its remedy, and we shall want to know who is prosecutor. Now are you the prosecutor?—No.

Is Inspector Stanton?—Yes, under my orders.

Is he the legal prosecutor?—I cannot say so, at you laid the information.

Mr. Woodhouse—Do you apply for a remand?

Witness—The police apply for a remand.

Mr. Woodhouse—We cannot hear applications from "the police."

Witness—Well, I apply for a remand, for the production of the witnesses.

Mr. Webber—Are you the prosecutor?

Witness asked for an explanation of the question.

Mr. Webber replied that there would shortly be certain proceedings directed against someone, and it was desirable to know who was responsible.

After some argument Major-General Gordon accepted all responsibility in the matter.

Inspector Stanton and Sergeant Harkin were then recalled and asked on minor points, but Mr. Webber "ignored" their evidence.

Mr. Woodhouse—Well, an application has been made to me for a remand—have you anything further to urge against it, Mr. Webber?

Mr. Webber—I certainly object.

Mr. Woodhouse—I have already over-ruled your objection—have you anything further to say?

Mr. Webber—I suppose it will be useless; you have made up your mind to grant the remand. My client was discharged this morning when a warrant had been already signed by you to re-arrest her, so whatever I say will be perfectly useless.

Mr. Woodhouse—Very well, I remand the case till Thursday the 5th September.—Bail was fixed at \$200.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon. Everybody present but Mr. Humphreys. The following

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

was read:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
28th August, 1889.

To the President of the Sanitary Board.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to address you for the information of the Sanitary Board on the subject of the difficulties which have recently arisen between the Board and the Department of the Surveyor-General. His Excellency supposes it to be now universally acknowledged that sanitary affairs ought not to be allowed to remain in their present condition, but as any legislative change for the purpose of effecting a permanent improvement cannot be carried out for some weeks to come, and as His Excellency is, moreover, compelled by considerations of health, to leave the colony for a short time, he desires, if possible, on the eve of his departure to bring about a *modus vivendi*, which, it may be hoped, will temporarily moderate, though it may not altogether put an end to the friction now existing. His Excellency understands that the chief point of difficulty is in connection with the public drains. The recent decision of one of the magistrates apparently indicates that when private drains are passed by the Sanitary Surveyor of the Board as having no sanitary objection, the fact of their having been a common mason receives 33 1/3 cents per day and a second class 30 cents; so that, taken together, we only get an interest of 1 1/4 cents on each man, though we have to find a big capital to support them in daily wages and food. Finding how small our interest is, we are quite unable to increase their wages and allowances, and therefore have been compelled to allow them quietly to go out on strike.

The new rules made by the Committee above referred to appear to be an uncertain element, and change day by day. At first they wanted us to increase the men's wages, including expenses and food, to 50 cents for the first class and 44 1/4 cents for the second, per diem. Some days ago the Registrar-General sent for both the *Tung Ka* and the *Sai Ka* in order to make an enquiry into this matter, and the men (*Sai Ka*) then promised to begin work again, but did not do so next day, owing to the instructions of the Committee, who insisted on absolute obedience to their new rules. Now we think it is quite unreasonable to force any one to obey these new rules, and consider it necessary to bring this matter to the public notice, and would respectfully request that the Government and our private clients will kindly allow us to stop work temporarily on our unfinished contracts. We do not think that the stone masons will continue to refuse work longer than a very few days, as they have no reason on their side; but we are obliged to go on at once in the fulfilment of our contracts, we must obey the new rules of this self-appointed Guild, and though we should lose our capital on our present contracts, yet afterwards the prices of tenders for stone work must certainly go up to a very much higher rate than rules at present.

We hope that the Government will find some means to stop this practice of forcing trades people to obey the rules of any guild of this kind, also that steps will be taken to put a stop to these illegal combinations, which tend so greatly to stop the business of the colony.

We are, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

THE TUNG KA.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1889.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belge*, Capt. Walker, with the American mail of the 3rd inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon. We are indebted for the subjoined telegrams to our San Francisco exchanges:—

NEW YORK, July 26th.

The officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have notified the Transcontinental Association that unless the subsidy from the railroads is increased, they will cut rates and take all the freight they can get. It is thought that this is a preliminary step to a war against the Canadian Pacific road, and the fact that the Southern Pacific has refused to allow a differential rate to the Canadian Pacific is considered confirmation of this belief. The transcontinental roads intimate that they are willing to divide the through business, giving the Canadian Pacific 6 per cent, and the dispatches from Chicago received to-day said that the Canadian Pacific was willing to agree to it. If the Canadian Pacific insists upon differentials, however, a war of rates will certainly follow.

DUBLIN, July 26th.

Dr. Tanner, a member of Parliament, was sentenced to-day at Tipperary to six months' imprisonment for assaulting Police Inspector Stephens in May last. When judgement was announced he cried out: "I defy you; the magistracy are the real criminals." For this three months was added to the sentence.

BERLIN, July 26th.

The International Chess Congress at Breslau resulted as follows: Tarasch 13 games, no defeats; Burn, 11; Gunsberg, Mieses, Bardenheuer, Bauer, Paulsen, 10 each; Blackburn and Mason, 9 each.

LUCERNE, July 30th.

Cardinal Lavergne is lying at the point of death in this city.

LONDON, July 30th.

The British Foreign Office is negotiating a commercial treaty with Japan. The terms of the treaty, Great Britain surrenders the present judicial privileges of her subjects in Japan, in return for which concession, the whole interior of Japan will be opened up to English trade.

PARIS, July 30th.

La Presse, the Boulangist organ, accuses the Government of falsifying 3,000,000 voting papers at the election. Cocted returns show that Boulanger was elected in twenty-three cantons.

DUBLIN, July 30th.

The *Express* says: The surplus of the Parnell indemnity fund exceeds £50,000. Only £20,000 have been used.

LONDON, July 31st.

Postmaster-General Raikes requested Sexton, Lord Mayor of Dublin, to forward him the envelope which contained the letter from President Harrison to Sexton, thanking him for generous contributions made by the citizens of Dublin for the relief of the Johnston sufferers, and which Sexton declares was tampered with by the Post office authorities. Sexton, in reply, stated that he would send the envelope to the Postmaster-General, but he would be deceived if he should give it to the Post office Department, as it had already proved itself unworthy of trust.

The *Valleyrie*, *Yarus* and *Yarus* were pitted against each other to-day in the principal event of the Royal London Yacht Club regatta off Cowes. The *Valleyrie* won by 10 to 15, the *Yarus* second and the *Yarus* third. The official time of the *Yarus* was 41m 41s; the *Yarus* 42m 11s; the *Yarus* 43m 11s.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE STONE-MASONS' STRIKE.
To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph:—
SIR,—Will you allow me on behalf of the employers of the masons to state on strike some space in your columns to make some references

Admiral Thomas Baillie of Wyburgh died this morning at Kelo. The Admiral joined the naval service shortly before the battle of Navarino, in which he took part, being a lad of 16 years, and for which he received the Navarino medal. During the Crimean war the Admiral commanded the British fleet in the White Sea, and successfully blockaded the Russian fleet. He was an uncle of the present Earl of Haddington, and of Lord Polwarth.

In an interview to-day, Boulanger expressed amusement at the reports circulated in Paris that he had committed suicide. He declared that he had no intention of killing himself at present.

PARIS, July 31st.

The Shah of Persia in his wanderings in Paris to-day bought a black diamond for \$6000.

ONKSA, August 1st.

Two trains collided with each other to-day at Petchoung. Eight carriages were smashed and several persons killed or injured.

LONDON, August 1st.

Lord Mayor Sexton of Dublin has written to the United States Legation, asserting that the letter received by him from President Harrison was wilfully opened and defaced, before it reached his hands.

The *Valkyrie* sailed her first race in her native waters to-day, starting in the Royal Squadron match with the *Ilex*, *Deerhound* and *Yarona*. She led all the way and took first prize at 6:03:30. The *Yarona* was second at 6:13:25, the *Deerhound* was third at 6:26:28 and the *Ilex* fourth at 6:33:11. The wind was light from the southeast at the start and came fresh from the westward as the day drew on.

PARIS, August 1st.

Brunet, the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, informs the shareholders that a financial syndicate has taken the whole amount of the lottery, bonds, on terms which he does not reveal, and if the enterprise perishes, the law of bankruptcy will enable him to distribute the money among the creditors.

AUGUST 2ND.

La Liberté says that Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, has been directed to ascertain what changes the English law affords for the extradition of General Boulanger, as guilty of crime under the common law.

The manager of Rochefort's paper, *Intranseant*, who was arrested on the charge of stealing and publishing documents submitted to the High Court of the Senate in the case of Boulanger, was arraigned to-day. He testified that the documents in question had been received from parties in London.

Le Herrieux, a Boulangerian leader, and several other adherents of General Boulanger, have been summoned to appear in court in connection with the stealing of the evidence given before the High Court of the Senate.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2nd.

Fifty thousand Turkish reserves have been called out. The Porte is buying uniforms and stores and work is proceeding at the dock yards with feverish activity.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.

Smallpox is officially stated to be raging in lower Egypt. Rases from there will be kept out of this country unless they are disinfectant.

BERLIN, August 2nd.

The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the Emperor William's visit to England, refers to Great Britain's sympathy with the ruler who is, indubitably in the interests of peace, and says: "The Spitzhead review will show the two nations the magnitude of the forces at their disposal, in the great task of civilization undertaken by Europe in the remotest quarters of the globe. England's sympathy with Emperor William marks the closer relations and community of interests existing between the two nations."

LONDON, August 2nd.

The proposed visit of the Shah of Persia to Constantinople has fallen through, all because of failure to agree upon the etiquette to be observed on the occasion. The Sultan is too high and mighty a personage to go down to the dock to greet the Shah on his arrival, as other European potentates have done, and the Shah is too big a gun, altogether to make his call at the Sultan's lodgings, so there cannot be any visit, and the Shah on his return trip will give Constantinople a wide berth.

The Durham miners have taken a vote on the question of accepting the 10 per cent advance offered by the mine owners. The result is in favor of accepting by a majority of one. This decision averts the strike, which would have proved the greatest on record.

To-day the greatest array of war ships that has ever been gathered in one port will be reviewed by the Emperor of Germany in waters off Portsmouth, England. The fleet will contain 113 craft of all kinds, as follows: Battleships 23, coast defence armor-clads 6, cruisers 27, gunboats 11, torpedo gun vessels 2, torpedo gunboats 6, torpedo boats 38. Among the battle ships are five monsters of the "Admiral" class—the *Anson*, the *Hove*, the *Rodney*, the *Collingwood* and the *Camperdown*.

These ships are of 10,000 tons displacement, and have 9,500 horse-power, giving a sea speed of fifteen knots. They have armor ranging from fourteen to eighteen inches on the most important parts of their hulls, and their main armament consists of four 6-inch breech-loading rifles with a calibre of 12.5 inches, besides six six-inch breech-loading rifles, fifteen rapid-fire and ten machine guns. These are the pride of the British navy.

This armada has been mobilized in the last few weeks. Although the ships are gathered off Spithead to be viewed by Emperor William, they will immediately thereafter be divided into two distinct commands for the purpose of naval evolutions.

One fleet, consisting of nine battleships, seven cruisers, two gun boats, two torpedo gun vessels and eight torpedo boats, will be called the squadron of attack, or the Achille fleet, Achille being the supposed nation at war with Great Britain. The remaining vessels and torpedo-boats will be the squadron of defence.

The Achille fleet will be commanded by Vice-Admiral J. K. E. Baird, with the *Northumberland* as his flagship, and Admiral D'Arcy-Devine as second in command, in the *Anson*.

The British or defence fleet will be commanded by Rear-Admiral K. P. Tracey in the *Rodney*.

The fleet will leave Spithead by squadrons on Monday morning, August 5th, the coast defence flotilla regarding to their respective stations, and the fleets "A" and "B" under Admirals Sir George Bryon and Baird, respectively, proceeding to sea for the purpose of steam tactics, at the conclusion of which, and by the following Saturday, they will open their sealed orders and carry out their instructions, when the war will begin.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, August 14th.

His Excellency Weng Tung Ho, second President of the *Hu Pu*, or Board of Revenue, and Imperial Tutor, has received two months' leave of absence from his post in Peking, and

is by this time staying in the Queen of Heaven Temple, Shanghai, or on his way to his ancestral residence, near Soochow. His furlough may be extended to four months, if he cannot transact his family business in less than that time. This high and conservative official has been completely routed by the progressive party in the capital in the matter of railways, his opposition to which he must now recognize as futile and simply wasted energy. His departure at the present juncture, when the air of the capital is full of stories of the impending wide construction of the railways he so long opposed, is a very excellent instance of Chinese craft. His object is patent. He wishes to be out of the way when the great schemes are tried, so that his name will not be associated with any trouble in connection with the matter, if things do not go smoothly, as he has always pressed they would not do. His attitude of opposition to railways, no doubt, is in some measure due to the fact that upon him, and the Board of which he is a President, would fall the disagreeable task of raising funds for their construction. The impression here is that the Honan-Hupeh lines will very shortly be commenced, and there is great commotion and excitement amongst all the foreigners here in consequence. China is at last awakening. We are eagerly watching for developments.

Two days ago, His Excellency Chang Yao wired from Shanghai for a remittance of two million taels towards closing the gap in the Yellow River Banks, but I am afraid he will have to wait a while for the money, for the remitting of which no preparations have as yet been made here. I am informed upon good authority that matters are looking very serious at the breach. The various syndicates who have their headquarters at Tientsin have, per their Chinese agents, forwarded their respective schemes for closing the gap. The estimates range from three to five million taels. Plans and estimates for dealing with the rapid and embarrassing silting up of the Peiho River from Tientsin to Tangchow have also been put in upon the perplexed Board of Public Works upon whom the responsibility of keeping open this important waterway rests. The estimates are between Tls. 3,000,000 and Tls. 5,000,000. It is said here and at Tientsin that the scheme propounded by the "Mysterious One" is a strong favorite, both because of its plausibility and its low price.

Mr. Colin de Plancy, the French Minister to Korea, arrived here some days ago, and is staying at the French Legation. When he left Seoul, nothing was definitely known there regarding the departure of Yuan, the Chinese Resident, or as to whether he was to be relieved or not; nor is anything known here on the subject.

His Excellency Sheng, Tao'ai of Chifoo, is by this time in Tientsin to arrange with the Viceroy Li, and Mr. Paulsen and the other contracting parties respecting the famous Chefoo Telegraph Convention of 1887, on which so much has been written from time to time. There is nothing decided so far; whether it will remain in force, or be cancelled, which latter would be a terrible upset for its negotiators. It is especially important that something should now be settled in the matter, as Tao'ai Li is here busy with his foreign friends, in connection with the construction of the telegraph line from Peking to Kialien, which he declares can be constructed for the trifling sum of Tls. 200,000.

I have not yet seen published in any quarter the transactions of the railway memorial of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, presented in January last, or that of H. H. Prince Chun, in February last, also Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's edict upon the same. It strikes me that they ought to be given to the world.

The reply of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to the despatch of Prince Chun has not arrived yet. I suspect it is packed away in His Excellency's baggage, en route for his new seat of government.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

—*Advt.*

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MESSRS. C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER in our Hongkong Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. G. GIRAULT ASSUMED CHARGE on the 1st instant, and will continue under the style of

GUIEU FRERES.

Mr. J. ROSSELET, taking Charge of the Liquidation of the Old Firm, requests that all Claims against it may be forwarded to him, and all amounts due paid into his hands or against receipt signed by himself p.p.a.

GUIEU FRERES.

C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER respectfully thank their Customers and the Public for their kind patronage, and hope that their successors will meet with the same encouraging support.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1067]

THE HALL AND HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

7% PREFERENCE LOAN.

FIRST DRAWING OF 100 DEBENTURES OF Tls. 100 EACH.

THE following Debentures were Drawn on TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1889, at the Head Office of the Company, and will be payable (together with the second half-year's interest) on and after the 31st instant at the Office of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

5 275 571 734 1096 1328

17 292 592 747 1110 1333

26 315 596 751 1137 1353

28 324 610 806 1165 1373

41 374 612 814 1167 1391

58 380 622 822 1187 1438

83 394 641 838 1208 1443

95 396 649 839 1215 1444

100 404 671 859 1239 1460

129 405 682 865 1245 1469

153 423 687 876 1259 1466

191 444 687 876 1259 1466

206 467 703 882 1281 1472

231 494 717 898 1287 1482

235 503 719 901 1300 1491

241 505 723 901 1300 1491

274 570 729 908 1322

W. HAYWARD, Secretary.

Shanghai, 20th August, 1889. [1069]

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship "DIAMANT," Captain G. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1077]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO

THE Company's Steamship "FOKLEN," Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st September, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1078]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship "DATAVIA," 2,553 Tons Register, Williamson, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. via KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 12th Sept., at Noon.

To be followed by the S.S. "PORT AUGUSTA," on the 26th September and S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 10th Oct.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$210.00 To all Common Points in Canada 275.00 and the United States 320.00 To Liverpool 320.00 To London 320.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th Sept.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1079]

DIOTESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE, HONGKONG.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on MONDAY MORNING, 2nd September. For Admission apply to the HEAD MASTER.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1079]

WANTED. A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and WIFE, lately arrived in the Colony, wish to rent a Small House or Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, or to share moderate-sized House with another married couple.

Hollywood Road or above Hollywood Road preferred—Apply, stating terms, to c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1080]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. POWELL & Co.'s GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1889, commencing at 2 P.M. sharp, at Messrs. W. POWELL & Co.'s Store, Victoria Exchange, WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE REMAINING PORTION OF GOODS UNSOLD AT THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE, comprising:—

REMNANTS OF DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, CALICO, PRINTS, FLANNELS, MEN'S and BOY'S HATS, SHOES, &c.

A quantity of OTHER GOODS. The above will be on view on SATURDAY MORNING, and will be put up in Lots to Suit.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1081]

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

6TH DRAWING. INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after the 1st September next.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned. For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan.

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1082]

TWO GOOD DRAFTSMEN WANTED for Architect's Office in Hongkong; European or Chinese. Apply, stating salary required, &c., to c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1083]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "VANGTSE," Captain Tönning, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1074]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATON APCAR," Captain J. G. Ollivet, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 6th proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1075]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE AND VENICE. (Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship "MELPOMENE," Captain Pirini, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at Noon.

Cargo destined for Ports beyond Bombay by this opportunity will be transhipped there in one of the Company's steamers. Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1076]

WANTED. For The Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Intimations.

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, FAMILY HOTEL. This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished bedrooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

Table d'hôte—Breakfast, 8.30 A.M.; Tiffin, 1 P.M.; Dinner, 7.30. Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters. Continental languages spoken. Mrs. BOHM, Proprietrix. Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1084]

NOTICE. MR. H. UYENO, having CLOSED his Photographic Business in Hongkong, requests that all Claims may be sent in and that amounts due to him may be paid before the 31st instant.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1072]

NOTICE. MR. NG SUI-SHANG begs to announce that in compliance with a suggestion made to him by Mr. MITCHELL-JONES, he has now opened an AGENCY for the supply of CHAIR COOLIES at 4, Gough Street, 1st Floor, and is prepared to supply them on the conditions and at the rates mentioned in Mr. Mitchell-Jones' circular, copies of which can be had on application to the Agency. He trusts that the Agency may be the means of putting an end to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by supplying Masters with Good Coolies, and at the same time affording the latter regular employment.

N.B.—The Agency will also be prepared to supply Jimrickah and House Coolies if desired. Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1073]

NOTICE. T. J. COLLACO, HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and Proprietor of the Massé Bath-house. Bathing Tickets for sale until October 31st.

PRICES: Season (for married couples) \$2.00 Season (for single persons) 1.00 Single Bath 0.10 Towel 0.10 Refreshments supplied on Sunday Mornings from 4 to 8 A.M. Coffee and Biscuits 15 Cents. Macao, 7th August, 1889. [1000]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all languages. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [1018]

NOW READY. THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME. A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the Hongkong Telegraph. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. LARK, CRAWFORD & Co.'s and Mr. W. BARNARD. Hongkong, 12th July, 1889.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. LOANS made on MORTGAGE, ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c. ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [938]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL \$500,000. RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., G. E. MICHAELSEN, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS. THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings. Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business, relating to land, etc., conducted. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [1085]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE DIVIDEND of 5% being \$6.35 per Share for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1889, declared at the Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting held on the 26th instant, will be payable at the Premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY, the 29th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central. By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1064]

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of 10/100 ONE POUND AND TEN SHILLINGS STERLING per Share of \$125 is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th August, 1889. [1058]

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, D'Agular Street, on the 17th day of September next, at Noon. By Order of the Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary. Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1066]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report and the Directors' and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1036]

H. G. BROWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 12.30 P.M. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1052]

